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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(January 22 - February 21, 1982)

March 1982

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analysts: Gerald Cady
John Stepanchuk

PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

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Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa

(22 January 1982 - 21 February 1982)*

Africa General

African Reactions to Suslov's Death

[Expressions of sympathy and condolence with respect to the death of Mikhail Suslov, leading theoretician and eminence grise of the Soviet Politburo, were made by Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam, Mozambique's Samora Machel, and Guinea's Sekou Toure. (30 Jan 82, p. 2)]

Southern Africa

Soviet Delegation in Mozambique and Zimbabwe

(Excerpt) A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N. N. Ignatenko, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, was in the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zimbabwe from 15 through 27 January. (30 Jan 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #024, 4 Feb 82, p. J2)

Energy Conference

(Excerpts) A 3-day meeting of energy ministers from nine southern African countries--Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Tanzania--began in Luanda. The participants devoted much attention to coordinating energy policies and the problems surrounding the search for new sources of energy. All of this is seen as a practical step in liberating the independent African countries located in the southern part of the continent from the economic domination of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa. (18 Feb 82, p. 5)

Soviet Interest in Africa

Soviet View of Third World

[An essay by one of the leading Soviet spokesmen on the developing world, Prof. K. Brutents, entitled "Questions of Theory: The Soviet Union and the Liberated Countries" is interesting in many respects. Aside from his frank and concise categorization of the nature of Soviet ties with various nations, for instance countries with a Socialist orientation or those nations still heavily dependent on the West, some other valuable points are made. Most important among these is the explicit linkage that he places on a developing nation's "correct" foreign policy orientation and the resulting level of Soviet cooperation and assistance. In fact, he makes the assertion that a young nation's anti-imperialist foreign policy is a precondition for any successful domestic reform along the lines of socialism. In terms of priorities and past Soviet thought, this concept

*Not including the issue of 13 February.

is somewhat like placing the cart in front of the horse. Brutent's viewpoint could be interpreted as a call for the USSR to seek short-term advantages, mainly in the form of Third World antagonism to the West, in the international arena rather than wait for the more long-term support that would derive from developing nations primarily concentrating on domestic Socialist reforms. (2 Feb 82, pp. 4-5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #028, 10 Feb 82, pp. CC 5-10)]

United States Interest in Africa

US Support for RSA

(Excerpt) P. Luvulu, General Secretary of the National Union of Angolan Workers and member of the MPLA Politburo, declared that South Africa's aggression against Angola was made possible only by the support that Pretoria received from Washington. (2 Feb 82, p. 5)

CIA Activities

(Excerpt) According to the Ethiopian Herald, the disruptive activities of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States in Africa, Asia, and Latin America has led to the killings of government and political officials, untold numbers of coups, and attempts to disrupt progressive trade unions, professional organizations, and other organizations. (10 Feb 82, p. 5)

Angola

Tour of USSR

(Summary) Lucio Lara, a prominent official of the MPLA - Labor Party and Angolan Government, left Moscow for Baku [Azerbaijan Republic] on 21 January on a tour accompanied by the Angolan Ambassador to the USSR and his counterpart. (22 Jan 82, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #019, 28 Jan 82, pp. J9-10)

The Angolan delegation continued to acquaint itself with the life of the working people of Azerbaijan by visiting a museum and a grape-growing area. (25 Jan 82, p. 4)

Soviet-Angolan Economic Commission

(Excerpt) The third session of the Soviet-Angolan Mixed Intergovernmental Commission on Questions of Economic, Scientific, Technical Cooperation, and Trade has been held in Moscow. (22 Jan 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #020, 29 Jan 82, p. J1)

Lara in Baku

(Excerpt) Lucio Lara, Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), who is heading a party and government delegation from Angola, visited Azerbaijan where he was met by G. A. Aliyev, First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. (23 Jan 82, p. 4)

Anniversary Slogans

(Excerpt) In anticipation of the 21st anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for Angola's independence, a number of slogans have been adopted, among them, "Defend Sovereignty and Independence," "Strengthen People's Power," and "Unite the Efforts of the Workers Around the Program to Raise the Economy and Culture." (4 Feb 82, p. 5)

Cuban Inspiration for Angola

(Excerpt) P. Jorge, Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs declared after meeting in Luanda with I. Malmierca, Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the successes of the Cuban people was a shining example and source of inspiration for all people struggling for freedom and independence. (5 Feb 82, p. 5)

Angolan-Cuban Statement on Cuban Troops

(Excerpts) A joint statement was published in Luanda after a meeting between I. Malmierca, Cuba's Foreign Minister, and P. Jorge, Angola's Foreign Minister. The Cuban troops arrived in the People's Republic of Angola at the request of President Agostinho Neto and are staying there in keeping with the request of the Angolan Government for assisting in the training of the Angolan Armed Forces and for defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Angola. [This is followed by a very detailed statement of the rise and fall in the presence of Cuban troops dictated by South African activities.] (6 Feb 82, p. 4)

Joint Angolan-Cuban Statement

(Excerpt) A joint Angolan-Cuban statement has just been issued in Luanda on the presence of the Cuban military contingent in Angola and the terms of its withdrawal from the country. It rebuffs the attempts by the United States and the South African racists to artificially link this question to the problem of a Namibian settlement and to make it a stumbling block in the way of the speediest granting of independence to Namibia. Guided by the interests of stabilizing the situation in this part of Africa, and above all by the desire to safeguard Angola's legitimate security interests, the governments of the two countries stressed that the presence of Cuban forces in Angola and the question of their withdrawal is a bilateral matter for two sovereign states, in this case Angola and Cuba. The purpose for which the Cuban servicemen were sent to and are currently in Angola was to defend Angola's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity against South African aggression and against subversive activity directed from outside by certain Western circles. (7 Feb 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #027, 9 Feb 82, p. J1)

Party Propaganda Overhaul

(Excerpts) According to the Jornal di Angola, the Central Committee of MPLA - Labor Party has decided to reorganize the system of party information. The publication of a new theoretical newspaper, Cell, a specialized journal, and an information bulletin are anticipated as part of this reorganization designed to heighten party communication. (19 Feb 82, p. 4)

Benin

Soviet Physicians in Porto-Novo

[Short interview with two Soviet doctors working in Porto-Novo. (10 Feb 82, p. 4)]

Country Profile

(Text Corresponding to pictures of restoration in an ethnographic museum and a "sports palace".)

A broad program of socioeconomic transformations in the interest of the people is taking place in this country. The nationalization of major industries, banks, agrarian reform, and the introduction of mandatory and free primary education testify to the resolution of the people of Benin to follow a course of Socialist orientation. (14 Feb 82, p. 4)

Botswana

Views of Botswana

[Two photographs depicting life in Botswana accompany a short article providing basic economic and geographical data on the country. (1 Feb 82, p. 6)]

Chad

OAU Committee on Chad Convenes

(Excerpt) In an atmosphere of sharp discussion, a session of the OAU Special Committee for Regulating the Situation in Chad began today. The agenda includes problems of normalizing the situation in this Central African country, where the mutinous, dissident group of former Defense Minister Habre, which receives all-out support from the US, has recently been stirring up activity. (12 Feb 82, p. 5)

Events in Chad

(Excerpt) In accordance with the decisions of the OAU and the request of G. Oueddei, Libyan forces have evacuated Chad. They were replaced by so-called "Inter-African forces," including units from Nigeria, Senegal, and Zaire. They have the task of upholding peace in the country and guaranteeing its borders. The Western powers, above all the United States and France, are offering assistance to the inter-African forces. At the same time, H. Habre, who succeeded in reestablishing his armed forces with the help of the United States, Sudan, and the Sadat regime, once again bid defiance to the central government . . . (21 Feb 82, p. 4)

Prospects for Peace

(Summary) Chad is again a scene of civil war. The so-called "inter-African force," which was formed in keeping with the decision of the Organization of

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African Unity (OAU), was to maintain peace in that country and insure its borders. The OAU force (3,000 men) does not, however, give support to the Transitional Government of National Unity headed by Goukouni Oueddei as it was intended, but has given encouragement to the separatist chief Hissein Habre with destructive consequences for the country. (21 Feb 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #036, 23 Feb 82, p. cc 9)

Equatorial Guinea

Cooperation with USSR

(Excerpt) Present day cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea involves many different fields. Trade between the two countries, based on principles of mutual advantage, has steadily increased. The Soviet Union has exported to Equatorial Guinea automobiles, aircraft, and petroleum products. Equatorial Guinea, in turn, has exported valuable wood products, cacao, and coffee. (25 Jan 82, p. 5)

Ethiopia

Foreign Language Training

(Excerpt) At the foreign language department of the University of Addis Ababa, where once only English was taught, courses in Russian, German, and several other foreign languages are being offered. (23 Jan 82, p. 5)

PMAC - COPWE Meeting in Asmara

(Excerpt) Work continued in Asmara at the meeting of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the Commission to Organize a Party of Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE). The participants discussed questions involving the current Red Star campaign in Eritrea, as well as proposals for the development of Eritrea. Representatives of the province testified to their support of the central government's efforts in Eritrea and condemned the activities of the separatists. (31 Jan 82, p. 5)

Campaign to Develop Eritrea

(Excerpt) An all-national meeting concluded in Asmara after having considered questions involving the multipronged revolutionary campaign for the development of Eritrea. (5 Feb 82, p. 5)

Industrial Production Rises

(Excerpt) The Ethiopian State Industrial Sector consists of 143 enterprises. During the past 6 years industrial production has risen 73 percent. (11 Feb 82, p. 4)

Soviet Literature Distributed to Local Organizations

(Text) The transfer of sociopolitical literature, published in the USSR, to libraries of regional organizations of the Commission to Organize a Party of

Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE) took place in the COPWE Central Committee. Thirteen thousand books were transferred, including the classic works of Marxism-Leninism, the works of L. I. Brezhnev, and literature about the theory and practice of Socialist construction.

The books will soon be distributed among local organizations of the commission. (12 Feb 82, p. 4)

Road Construction

(Excerpt) In the 7 years since the revolution in Ethiopia more than 13,000 kilometers of new roads have been built. This is more than double the amount of roadway constructed during the 20 years the feudal-bourgeoisie regime was in power. (15 Feb 82, p. 5)

Ghana

Revolution Proceeds

(Excerpt) Ghanaian newspapers are dealing a sharp rebuff to the slander campaign which has been mounted in the West to discredit and undermine Ghana's new regime. The United States and its allies, writes the People's Evening News in Accra, are plainly reluctant to reconcile themselves to the revolutionary program of the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC). (22 Jan 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #019, 28 Jan 82, pp. J10-11)

Government Formed

(Excerpt) The Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) of Ghana announced the formation of a civilian government. The new government, a cabinet composed of 16 secretaries (ministers), will be accountable to the PNDC. Only in the field of national defense will the PNDC have complete responsibility. (23 Jan 82, p. 5)

Anticorruption Measures

(Excerpt) The Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) of Ghana has instituted a series of concrete measures in a struggle against corruption, speculation, and exploitation that held full sway during the previous regime. (24 Jan 82, p. 5)

American Invasion Plan

(Excerpt) In an item headed "Mercenaries to Invade Ghana," the Daily Graphic tells of a US and British plan to restore by force the regime overthrown by the Ghanaian people. It was reported that President Reagan initiated the plans. (27 Jan 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #029, 11 Feb 82, p. J2)

Imperialist Invasion Plans

(Excerpt) Mass demonstrations were held by workers to protest the plans of the United States, England, and France to organize military intervention against this country. The crowds also expressed their full-hearted support for the Provisional National Defense Council and its intentions to undertake socio-economic reforms. (2 Feb 82, p. 4)

New Government Consolidates Power

(Excerpt) The Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana adopted a series of measures designed to strengthen its new power and deal with the dangerous corruption that was rampant during the previous government. Among the measures adopted was the prohibition against the use of shortwave radio equipment and the establishment of a committee to investigate the source of incomes of citizens. (5 Feb 82, p. 5)

Anticorruption Drive

(Excerpts) The National Committee of Investigation set up by the Provisional National Defense Council to combat corruption has begun its work in Ghana. In testimony before the committee an unseemly picture is being revealed of refined deception of the state by the former ruling clique in concert with foreign corporations plundering Ghana's national property. (6 Feb 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #033, 18 Feb 82, p. J2)

Guinea

Visit by CPSU Delegation

(Excerpt) A CPSU delegation headed by G. V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, is in Guinea in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Guinea Party-State. (26 Jan 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #021, 1 Feb 82, p. J2)

Soviet Delegation Concludes Visit

(Excerpt) While in Guinea, a CPSU delegation headed by G. V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee was received by A. Sekou Toure, Secretary General of the Party-State of Guinea and President of the republic. During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on questions of interparty cooperation. On 27 January the delegation departed Guinea. (27 Jan 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #029, 11 Feb 82, p. J3)

CPSU Delegation Returns to Moscow

(Excerpt) The CPSU delegation headed by G. V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, which traveled to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea has returned to Moscow. (28 Jan 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #029, 11 Feb 82, p. J3)

Telegram to Brezhnev

(Excerpt) L. Brezhnev received a telegram from Ahmed Sekou Toure, General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, expressing gratitude for the congratulatory message on the occasion of Guinea's 23d anniversary of independence. (3 Feb 82, p. 2)

Madagascar

Coup Plot Uncovered

(Excerpt) Radio Madagascar reported today that an antigovernment plot had been discovered in the country. Its ring-leaders had been arrested and would go on trial shortly. A statement broadcast by the radio said that information about the plot by the racist regime of South Africa and its accomplices inside the country had been received late last year. (26 Jan 82, p. 5)

More Details on Coup Plot

(Excerpt) Further information on the planned antigovernment coup in the Republic of Madagascar, part of a new imperialist and reactionary intrigue, indicates that a number of high-ranking officers, religious officials, and civilian notables had planned to kill D. Ratsiraka, Madagascar's President, and several other officials of the government and Supreme Revolutionary Council. (29 Jan 82, p. 5)

Brezhnev Message

(Excerpt) On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on my own behalf, I [L. I. Brezhnev] express sincere sympathy in connection with the calamity which has befallen the Democratic Republic of Madagascar--the flood which has caused considerable material damage. (29 Jan 82, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #024, 4 Feb 82, p. J2)

Flood Damage

(Excerpt) Torrential rains, for more than a month, have resulted in significant losses to rice and coffee plantations. (8 Feb 82, p. 1)

Mali

Party Congress Preparations

(Excerpt) Preparations are underway in the Republic of Mali for the First Congress of the ruling Democratic Union of the People of Mali that is scheduled to take place from 23-25 February. (18 Feb 82, p. 4)

Mozambique

Mozambique Resistance Movement

(Excerpt) At a press conference in Maputo, the Information Minister of Mozambique, Z. Kabasu, stated that counterrevolutionary bandits operating on the

territory of Mozambique received support from the Republic of South Africa and other imperialist states. (30 Jan 82, p. 5)

New Party School

(Excerpt) A party school with an enrollment of 120 opened in Matule, a suburb of Mozambique's capital. (19 Feb 82, p. 4)

Namibia

Secret Support for RSA

(Summary) The racist Republic of South Africa is unlawfully retaining control of Namibia and does so with the secret support of other participants interested in Namibia's natural resources. In particular, the five Western powers--the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, France, and Canada--have been deeply involved in the negotiating process touted to bring about Namibian independence, yet their impartiality in this matter has been a rare commodity. (7 Feb 82, p. 5)

Soviet Aid to SWAPO

(Excerpt) The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, under the patronage of the United States, has not halted its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, especially the refugee camps occupied by Namibians, situated in the southern region of this country. The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa and the Soviet Peace Fund, out of sympathy for the liberation of the Namibian people, have decided to send material aid to the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). (11 Feb 82, p. 4)

PLAN Operations

(Text) A communique by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) has been published here. In spite of intensified repression against the people of Namibia, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) continues to inflict tangible blows against the hostile forces. In January, the PLAN fighters put 360 enemy soldiers and officers out of action. In addition, an "Impala" fighter and one helicopter were shot down, and an armored carrier, 55 trucks, and other military equipment were destroyed.

Among the successful operations carried out against the racist army was the destruction of an enemy patrol, ambushed in the Utapi region, 100 kilometers northwest of Oshakati. (20 Feb 82, p. 1)

Nigeria

Steel Mill

(Text) Nigeria's first steel mill is rising in the city of Aladzhe (?) [USSR involved in steel project in Ajaokuta]. This mill will produce 1 million tons of steel annually. (31 Jan 82, p. 1)

Republic of South Africa

Labor Unrest

(Summary) The confectionary factory of Ulstan-Roundtree (?) in East-London, a major South African industrial complex, has experienced labor difficulties for almost a year. The dispute at this factory is not untypical of the circumstances that the labor movement confronts everywhere in this country. This long problem began when black workers refused to join a sanctioned labor union but, instead, organized one of their own called the Union of United African Workers (UUAW). The company's response was to lock out the workers. The racist government also responded, in support of the oppressive factory owners, by jailing the black union organizers and harrasing other workers who had joined the UUAW. (23 Jan 82, p. 5)

Cholera

(Excerpt) An epidemic of cholera is raging in several regions of the Republic of South Africa and has already killed 50 people. (7 Feb 82, p. 1)

New Repressive Measures Contemplated

(Summary) The Parliament of the Republic of South Africa is considering a series of new laws for national security. All of these proposals are aimed at so-called terrorist activities. For instance, one law under study would make punishable by 20-25 years imprisonment the failure to report to the police the sighting or whereabouts of "terrorists," or individuals who aim to dismantle the inhuman system of apartheid. (8 Feb 82, p. 5)

Apartheid Crackdown

(Excerpt) An unprecedented campaign has been launched in the Republic of South Africa, notable for its ferocity and terror, against trade union leaders, student activists, and all others who do not agree with the policy of apartheid. (11 Feb 82, p. 5)

Violators of Race Law Arrested

(Text) The South African police arrested 58 African inhabitants of the town of Nyanga in the vicinity of Capetown for violating the racist law establishing separate residencies for different racial groups and prohibiting Africans from "white regions." (12 Feb 82, p. 1)

Cholera Epidemic

(Text) The number of victims in a cholera epidemic, which burst out in the South Africa, has reached 63. The Minister of Health, Welfare, and Pensions L. Munnik announced that 17 people, in a mostly Bantu settlement, died from the disease last week. (14 Feb 82, p. 1)

Sierra Leone

Diplomatic Credential Ceremony

(Excerpt) Eya Atoam Mbayo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone, presented his credentials to V. V. Kuznetsov, Candidate Member of the CPSU Politburo, at the Kremlin on 4 February. (5 Feb 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #029, 11 Feb 82, p. J3)

Sudan

New Repressive Policy

(Excerpt) President Numairi of the Sudan has dissolved all the highest governing bodies of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), the only legal political party in the country. After eliminating the party's Politburo, Central Committee, and General Secretariat, Numairi, who is the President of the SSU, formed a special committee empowered to reorganize the party and screen all members. (26 Jan 82, p. 5)

Crackdown Underway

(Excerpt) Sudanese President Numairi has decided to dissolve all the supreme leading organs of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), the legal political party in the country. The Sudanese president has tried to explain this step by the fact that the country is going through a "critical period." As is well known, the situation in Sudan remains tense since the widespread popular riots in many of the country's cities. The working people are opposing the present Sudanese regime's domestic policy and pro-Western foreign policy course. (27 Jan 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #020, 29 Jan 82, p. H4)

Unrest Continues

(Excerpt) In spite of the repressive measures taken by Sudanese authorities, many cities are still the scenes of antigovernment demonstrations. (31 Jan 82, p. 1)

Soviet Solidarity with Anti-Numairi Elements

(Excerpts) Repressive measures on a wide scale have been undertaken in the Sudan against masses of people who are discontent with the internal and external policies of the ruling circle of the country. In this connection, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa protests the vicious, antidemocratic actions of the Sudanese Government. (5 Feb 82, p. 4)

Soviet Trade Union Support

(Summary) The Soviet All-Union Central Trade Union, on behalf of its 130 million members, called on the authorities in Sudan to relax repressive measures enacted against demonstrating workers. (6 Feb 82, p. 4)

Tanzania

Tanzanian Party Congress

(Excerpt) The Chama cha Mapinduzi or Tanzania's Revolutionary Party ended its extraordinary congress that had been held in Dar-es-Salaam. More than 1,700 delegates participated in the congress' work that involved changes in party regulations and policy, as well as taking measures to overcome the economic difficulties facing the country. (25 Jan 82, p. 5)

Credential Ceremony

(Excerpt) On 10 February, Isaak Abraham Sepetu, Tanzania's Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador, presented his credentials to V. Kuznetsov, Candidate Member of the Politburo, at the Kremlin. (11 Feb 82, p. 4)

Population Statistics

(Excerpt) In 1961, the population of Dar-es-Salaam was 200,000 people. Currently the capital of Tanzania is inhabited by 1 million persons, and by the end of this century, the population is projected to double. (18 Feb 82, p. 5)

Zambia

Elephant Hunting Reduced

(Excerpt) There has been a reduction in the issuance of licenses for shooting elephants in Zambia. (24 Jan 82, p. 1)

RSA Plot Stymied

(Excerpt) President Kaunda of Zambia announced that national security forces had arrested armed white South Africans in the Western province who had been sent to kill him. (8 Feb 82, p. 1)

Zimbabwe

Establishment of State Corporations

(Excerpt) It is reported from Salisbury that the Parliament in Zimbabwe is considering legislation that would create a state corporation to oversee the foreign marketing of extracted minerals. (25 Jan 82, p. 5)

Nkomo's Ouster

(Excerpt) R. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and President of the ZANU - Patriotic Front, has dismissed J. Nkomo (previously a member of ZAPU - Patriotic Front) from the coalition government. (19 Feb 82, p. 5)

Visit by Soviet Delegation

(Excerpt) Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe R. Mugabe has received a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V. N. Ignatenko, Deputy Chief of the

CPSU Central Committee International Information Department. Views were exchanged on the development of cooperation between the two countries in the information sphere. (27 Jan 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #026, 8 Feb 82, p. 54)

State Mineral Corporation Approved

(Text) The Zimbabwean Parliament approved legislation that would create a government corporation to regulate the marketing of mineral ores. The legislation was approved by a majority of deputies yet was opposed only by the white members. (30 Jan 82, p. 1)